

II

BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year

1971

W. J. MORRISSEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

H. D. STANWORTH
C.Eng.F.I.Mun.E.M.R.S.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector



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1971 - 1972

BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman Mrs. O.M. Dawes
Vice-Chairman W.J. Unwin

Parishes

Councillors

Alderwasley	P.J. Chadfield
Ashleyhay and Idridgehay	F.N. Fisher
Crich	(J. Briggs (W. Bowmer
Denby	(T.R.E. Musson (Mrs. M.N. Wallbank
Dethick, Lea and Holloway	E. Dennis
Duffield	(W.M. Cockain (D.K. Hawley (F.C. Morris
Hazelwood	Mrs. H.E.B. Pulvertaft, J.P.
Holbrook	(Miss E.A. Sheldon (J.V.N. Davenport
Horsley	Mrs. O.M. Dawes
Horsley Woodhouse	D. Gascoyne
Kedleston and Quarndon	C.D.W. Eddowes
Kilburn	(C. Dodd (E. Bird
Kirk Langley and Mackworth	W.J. Unwin
Mapperley	T. Castle
Pentrich	Mrs. A. Strange
Ravensdale Park and Weston Underwood	M.E. Luter
Shipley	W.H.E. Thorpe
Shottle and Postern	A.G. Busby
Smalley	(H. Woodhouse (Mrs. D.L. Edwards
South Wingfield	(H.A. Hardwick (Mrs. J. Seaman
Turnditch and Windley	V. Barber

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All members of the Council

Chairman V. Barber
Vice-Chairman C. Dodd

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF
THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

W.J.Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H.D.Stanworth, C.Eng., F.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

S.M.Carruthers, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Mun.B.I.

District Public Health Inspector

E.N.Morgan M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspector and Smoke Control Officer

J.B Sheard A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk

Miss J.M.Crooks

General Clerk/Shorthand Typist

Miss J.McAra (To 12th June, 1971)

Mrs. B. Rowles (From 14th June, 1971)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL .

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Field Head House,
Chesterfield Road,
Belper,
Derby.
DE5 1FE.

4th October, 1972.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the rural district for the year ended 31st December, 1971.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district as at June 1971 was 24,810 an increase of 1,120 on last year's, which was 23,690.

The total number of live births registered during the year was 342.

Deaths from cancer of all sites were 47, this represents 17.5% of the total deaths registered and lung cancer was classed as being responsible for 16 deaths. Heart diseases caused 92 deaths, that is 34.3% of the total deaths registered, and vascular lesions caused 41 deaths, 15.3% of the total.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 18.0 per thousand live births for the country was the same as in 1970. This trend was reflected in this area with a rate of 18.0 per thousand live births.

A total of 17 notifications of infectious diseases was recorded during the year, made up as follows : 10 Measles, 1 Scarlet Fever, 4 Infective Jaundice, 1 Tuberculosis Respiratory and 1 Whooping Cough.

It is very pleasing to report that due to our efforts of surveillance of farms that produce raw farm bottled milk, that in the year under report only two farms were found to have *Brucella Abortus* in their herds. Any risk to humans contracting Brucellosis from these sources has now been eliminated and is a further step to our goal of a healthy environment.

I am sorry to have to report that far fewer children were immunised against Diphtheria in 1971 than 1970. It should be understood by all parents that only by keeping up the level of immunised children can we keep this distressing disease at its present level of nil.

I have once again, Ladies and Gentlemen, to place on record my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, and of the Council for their help and for their sympathetic consideration of proposals laid before them during the year. I have also to express my gratitude to the General Practitioners, Health Visitors, and District Nurses for their help and co-operation, to the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Public Health Inspector for their support and assistance, and to the staff of my Department for their untiring efforts during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W.J.Morrissey

Medical Officer of Health

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPOSITION OF THE AREA

The Rural District of Belper lies in the south of Derbyshire and is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Matlock and the Chesterfield Rural District, on the south by the County Borough of Derby, the South East Derbyshire Rural District and the Repton Rural District, on the east by the Urban Districts of Alferton, Ripley, and Heanor, and Ilkeston Borough, and on the west by the Wirksworth Urban and Ashbourne Rural Districts. The altitude of the area varies considerably from 170 O.D. at Duffield in the south to 1,000 O.D. in the north at Ashleyhay. The River Derwent entering the rural district at Lea Wood on the 260 foot contour, flows from north to south dividing the area fairly equally into east and west. The eastern parishes are where industries are found and the residential and agricultural parishes are sited chiefly on the west bank of the river.

A circle of approximately 10 miles radius, struck from the Council Offices, encloses the 26 parishes which are under the Council's administration.

Representation on the Rural District Council varies, one parish sending three Councillors and in another instance one representative sits for two parishes. The total representation is 29 Councillors.

PRINCIPAL LOCAL INDUSTRIES

The principal local industries are Glazed Pipe making, Light Weight Building Aggregate Blocks, Wire Drawing, Colour Pigment Manufacturing, Pottery and China Ware making and decoration, Agriculture, and Cotton Knitwear manufacturing. A large Industrial Estate has developed over the last five years known as the Heanor Gate Industrial Estate and at the end of 1971 17 different types of factories and work places had been established.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District	46,273 acres
Population 1961 Census	33,362 (Belper Rural District before Derby Order 1968)
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1971	24,810
Number of houses, flats, shops with houses, hotels and boarding houses as at 1.4.72.	9,141
Rateable Value as at 31.3.72	£881,543
Sum represented by penny rate	£8,489
Rate in £ Common Charges	73.5p
Total loan debt	£2,559,285
Debt for housing only	£1,734,695
Loan debt for sewerage	£352,434
Houses erected during the calendar year :	
by the Council	20
by Private Enterprise	115

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	171	171	342
Legitimate	159	167	326
Illegitimate	12	4	16
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			13.8
Area Comparability Factor			1.07
Adjusted Birth Rate			14.8
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1971			16.0

Illegitimate Live Births - formed 4.67% of the total live births

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	-	4	4
Legitimate	-	4	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births			12.0
Still Birth Rate England and Wales for 1971			12.0

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	171	175	346
Legitimate	159	171	330
Illegitimate	12	4	16

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	5	1	6
Legitimate	5	1	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	18.0
Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1971	18.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	18.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal (deaths under 4 weeks)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	5	1	6
Legitimate	5	1	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births			18.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1971			12.0

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
Totals	2	1	3	
Legitimate	2	1	3	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births				9.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1971				10.0

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
Totals	2	5	7	
Legitimate	2	5	7	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births				20.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1971				22.0

Maternal Mortality

Number of Deaths	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Nil

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
	153	115	268	
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population				10.8
Area Comparability Factor				1.0
Adjusted Death Rate				10.8
England and Wales Death Rate for 1971				11.6

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
24	23	47

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
12	4	16

DEATHS

During the year 268 deaths were registered (153 Males and 115 Females).

The Crude Death Rate therefore stands at 10.8 per 1,000 population. This figure must be multiplied by the area comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General to make allowances for the way in which sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the death rate comparability factor has been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institution in each area. When the crude death rate is multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor, it is comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

It so happens that this year the Comparability Factor for this area is 1.0 and the Crude Death Rate when multiplied by the Factor naturally gives an adjusted death rate of 10.8.

Cancer was responsible for 47 deaths (24 Males and 23 Females), vascular lesions of the nervous system was classed as responsible for 41 deaths, (22 Males and 19 Females), and Ischaemic heart disease caused 80 deaths. Taking all heart diseases together the total number of deaths from these diseases was 92 (58 Males and 34 Females).

Bronchitis and Emphysema was the cause of 13 deaths (9 in 1970) and Pneumonia caused 10 deaths (14 in 1970). There was 1 death from Influenza, and deaths from "Other diseases of the respiratory system" numbered 10, 3 more than

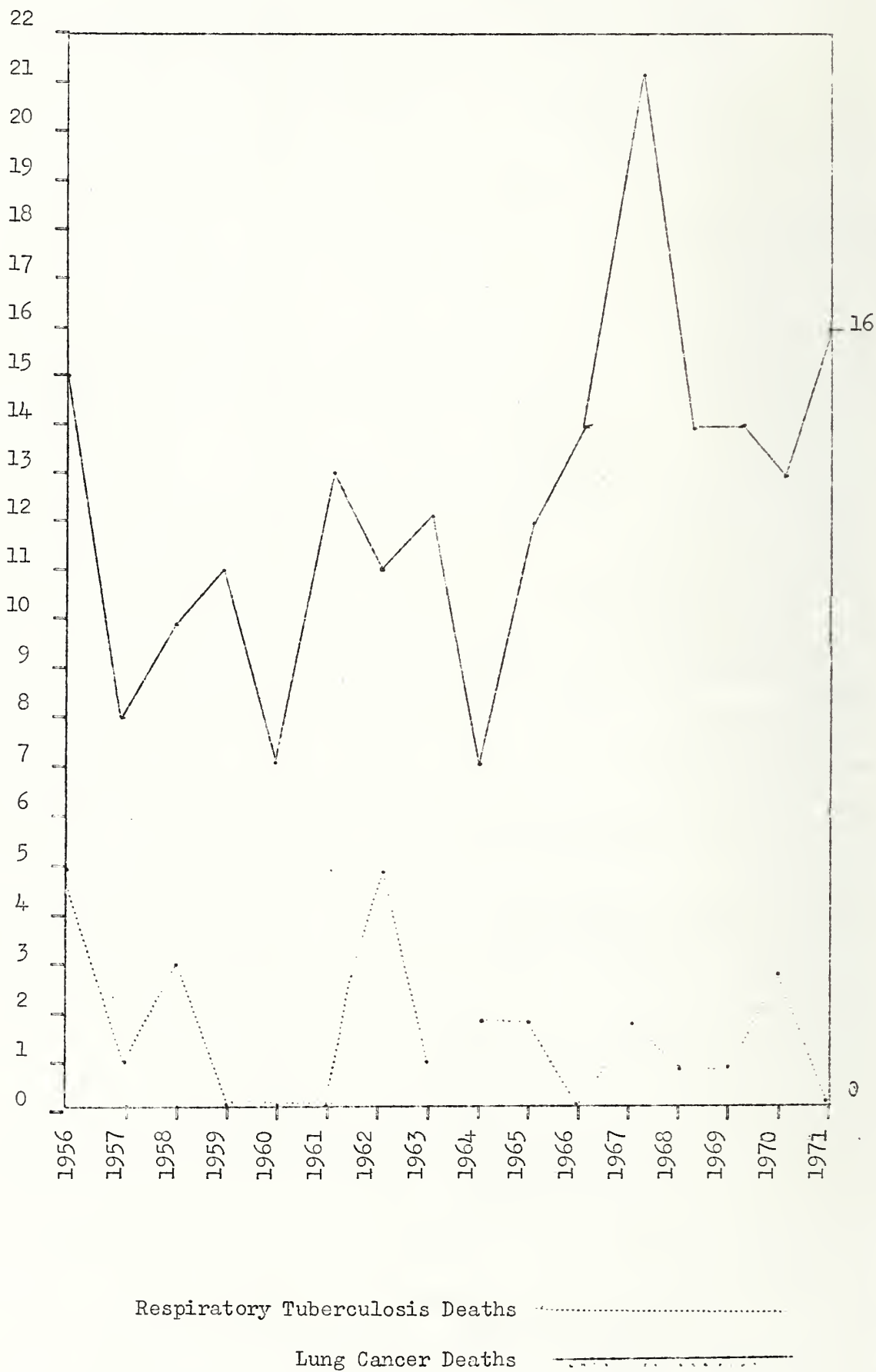
CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1971

The following table shows the cause of deaths registered during 1971.

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	5	5	10
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	4	16
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	2	-	2
Other malignant neoplasms	1	4	5
Diabetes mellitus	-	3	3
Other endocrine, etc., diseases	1	1	2
Other diseases of nervous system	1	-	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	2	3
Hypertensive disease	1	3	4
Ischaemic heart disease	53	27	80
Other forms of heart disease	3	2	5
Cerebrovascular disease	22	19	41
Other diseases of circulatory system	5	5	10
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	5	5	10
Bronchitis and emphysema	12	1	13
Asthma	-	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	3	6
Peptic ulcer	2	1	3
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	3	5
Other diseases of digestive system	-	7	7
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1	1
Congenital anomalies	1	-	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	2	-	2
Other causes of perinatal mortality	-	1	1
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1	-	1
Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	7
All other accidents	2	1	3
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	2	3
All other external causes	1	1	2
Total	153	115	268

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS AND LUNG CANCER

This graph shows the rise and fall in the number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis and Lung Cancer during the last 16 years.



OTHER CHEST DISEASES

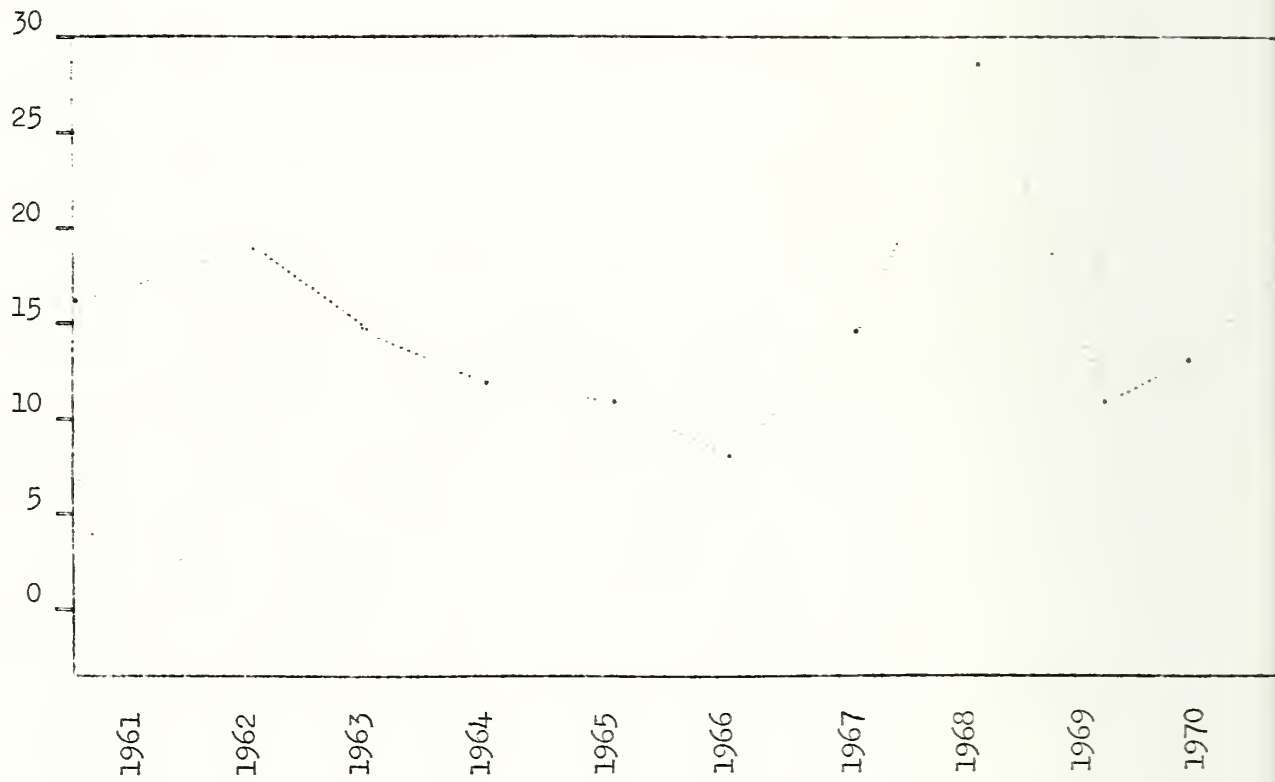
This graph shows the variation in the number of deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia over the last 16 years.

It should be noted that for the first time, in 1968, the disease Emphysema is classified along with Bronchitis.



During the past eleven years the numbers of infantile deaths have been as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Infantile Mortality Rate</u> <u>per 1,000 Live Births</u>
1961	-	4	16.69
1962	-	11	18.15
1963	3	6	14.11
1964	3	5	12.74
1965	4	4	11.98
1966	5	-	7.81
1967	4	5	14.00
1968	10	2	28.5
1969	2	2	11.83
1970	3	1	13.00
1971	3	3	18.00



INFANTILE DEATHS 1971

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES AND AGE AT DEATH

	SEX	CAUSES	Under 1	Weeks				Months								Total	
				1-2	2-3	3-4	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-12		
	M 3																
	F 1																
		Prematurity	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	1	Epidermolysis Bullosae	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1	Hyaline Membrane Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	5		3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A total of 17 cases of infectious disease as notified during the year.

MEASLES

10 cases were notified, the 5-9 year age group again had the most notifiable cases (4), with 2 in the 4-5 year group, 1 in the 3-4 year group, 2 in 1-2 year group, and 1 in the 10-14 year group.

SCARLET FEVER

One case of Scarlet Fever was notified as against six cases in 1970.

MENINGITIS

No cases were notified this year as against one in 1970.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

Four cases of Infective Jaundice occurred during the year.

Three of the cases were in the Children's Home at Duffield. Hyper Immune Gama Globulin was given to the other children in the home, and no further cases occurred. No official notifications were received from the General Practitioners in respect of these three cases.

TUBERCULOSIS RESPIRATORY

One case was notified in the 25 and over age group, of a patient residing in Kilburn.

WHOOPING COUGH

One case was notified this year.

Parochial Distribution

The following table shows parochial distribution of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Parishes	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Infective Jaundice	T.B. Respiratory	Whooping Cough	Total
Alderwasley	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashleyhay	1	-	-	-	-	1
Crich	1	-	-	-	-	1
Denby	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dethick Lea & Holloway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duffield	4	-	3	-	1	8
Hazelwood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holbrook	2	-	-	-	-	2
Horsley	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horsley Woodhouse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idridgehay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kedleston	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilburn	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kirk Langley	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mackworth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mapperley	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pentrich	-	-	1	-	-	1
Quarndon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ravensdale Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shottle & Postern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipley	1	-	-	-	-	1
Smalley	-	1	-	-	-	1
South Wingfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turnditch	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weston Underwood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windley	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	1	4	1	1	17

No notifications of the following diseases were received:
Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever,
Poliomyelitis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Acute Encephalitis.
No cases of infectious diseases were removed to hospital.

Age Incidence of Cases of infectious Diseases

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease notified by age group.

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and Over	Total
Measles	-	-	2	-	1	2	4	1	-	-	10
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
T.B. Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	2	-	1	2	7	4	-	1	17

Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the rise and fall of the various notifiable diseases since 1965.

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Measles	315	311	433	38	101	92	10
Scarlet Fever	10	3	3	5	8	6	1
T B Respiratory	4	4	6	4	2	1	1
T B Non-Respiratory	4	2	3	2	1	1	-
Whooping Cough	6	4	20	6	-	-	1
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	2	1	2	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	4	-	-	-	2	-
Meningococcal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Total	342	330	468	57	112	104	17

The following table shows the notifications of infectious diseases
received month by month throughout the year

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Measles	1	1	2	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	10
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
T.B. Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	1	4	3	-	-	5	2	-	1	1	-	-	17

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Given below is information received from Dr.A.H.Snaith, County Medical Officer of Health on the number of persons vaccinated and immunised in this district during 1971:

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Rubella	99	2
Triple	204	81
Diphtheria/Pertussis	2	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	9	178
Diphtheria	-	1
Pertussis	-	-
Tetanus	12	66
Poliomyelitis	220	284
Measles	232	2
Smallpox	128	26

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The two schemes in operation, that is, the scheme administered by the Chest Physicians on the one hand and the County Council Scheme on the other, continued to operate throughout the year. The Scheme administered by the Chest Physicians is limited to children who have been in contact with cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and the County Council Scheme is for school children of the age of 13 years and upwards, and, here I would like to comment that there is a marked reluctance on the parents' part to agree to their children being given this very worthwhile examination and test.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in the district since 1946.

I am indebted to Dr. A.H. Snaith, County Medical Officer, who has kindly supplied the following details regarding Diphtheria Immunisations carried out during the year in this district.

The number of children immunised during the year is as follows:

Primary Immunisations	-	215 (374 in 1970)
Booster Injections	-	250 (351 in 1970)

This reduction in immunisation is to be regretted as it is only by the regular immunisation of our children that the disease can be kept at the present level of NIL.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

It gives me great pleasure once again to report that no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year, but freedom from infection can only be maintained if parents continue to bring their children for vaccination.

RUBELLA VACCINATION

Vaccination against rubella came into operation last year and was offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, but that initially priority should be given to older girls, i.e. those in their 14th year. The purpose of this recommendation is to ensure that as many girls as possible are offered protection against rubella by vaccination before reaching child-bearing age, because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with German Measles infection in pregnancy.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Arrangements for immunisation against these two complaints is available through the Derbyshire County Council and the same arrangements remained in force throughout the year. Injections are given at the County Council Clinic, or by the General Practitioners, and booster doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

Although no longer a major problem in England and Wales, tetanus continues to take a regular toll of human lives. This is all the more disappointing as there is good evidence that active immunisation provides a high degree of protection. Immunisation at the time of injury in previously unimmunised persons is less reliable, and once the disease has taken hold the best available treatment is uncertain.

In 1964, preventative measures against tetanus were reviewed by an advisory group who concluded that, as active immunisation is the only measure which affords reliable protection, universal active immunisation should be the ultimate goal and reasonable steps should be taken to achieve routine immunisation (Ministry of Health, 1964). This advice was repeated in letters from the Chief Medical Officer to Medical Officers of Health and Practitioners in September, 1965 (Ministry of Health, 1965, a and b), and also appears in Memorandum Immunisation against Infectious Disease (Central Health Services Council, 1968).

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY (COMMONLY CALLED SMEAR TESTS FOR CANCER
OF THE NECK OF THE UTERUS)

Derbyshire County Council accepts the value of exfoliative cytology in the early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix of the uterus, and since the 29th June, 1964, the County Health Committee has agreed to some of their medical staff collecting smears for cytological examination at certain County Council Clinics, and these facilities are now available at :

Belper Clinic, Field Lane, Belper.

Derby Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby.

Matlock Clinic, Lime Grove Walk, Matlock.

Ripley Clinic, Derby Road, Ripley.

Wirksworth Clinic, Church Street, Wirksworth.

Any one requiring this examination should contact the Health Visitor at any of these Clinics.

SUPERANNUATION ACTS, 1937-1953

During the year a total of 11 medical examinations were carried out on newly appointed members of the staff prior to their being admitted to the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious diseases are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at 121a, Osmaston Road, Derby. (Telephone No.47141).

The following table shows the result of examinations carried out at the Public Health Laboratory of specimens submitted by the Department. As an innovation this year we commenced sampling the drainage coming from slaughter houses by the use of sewer swabs in the drain just before it reaches the public sewer.

The reason behind this is that in parts of the country it has been found that very often cases of Salmonella food poisoning can be centred on a slaughter house producing a similar strain of Salmonella.

Results of water samples are detailed on page 47.

<u>Type of Examination</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
Faecal specimens (For any Salmonella, Typhoid, Paratyphoid or Dysentery Organisms)	-	5	5
Throat Swabs - Diphtheria Contact	-	2	2
<u>Foods for purity</u>			
Ice Cream	-	8	8
Cream Cheese	-	2	2
Sewer Swabs	-	5	5
Total	-	22	22

Two reports were received during the year from the County Medical Officer on the amount of fluoride in the water supply at two County controlled schools. In one sample taken in September, the result was 0.8 p.p.m. and in December the result was 0.9 p.p.m.

Specimens taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Laboratory and the results are not communicated to this Department except when a positive result leads to a notification under the Infectious Disease Regulations.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

These two Acts give authority to secure necessary care and attention for persons who :

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic diseases, or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

It was not found necessary to take any formal action under these Acts during the year.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Cases of Tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physicians, Chest Clinic, Green Lane, Derby. (Telephone Number Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or Walton Hospital, Chesterfield.

Cases of other infectious diseases occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

All admissions and discharges of cases of infectious diseases including Tuberculosis, are notified to me as the District Medical Officer of Health.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
TO THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Field Head House,
Chesterfield Road,
Belper,
Derby.
DE5 1FE.

4th October, 1972.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the work undertaken by the Public Health Department during the year 1971.

Several phases of environmental conditions have received a good deal of publicity in recent months, and one of these, Food Hygiene, has warranted the close scrutiny by all Public Health Inspectors. The risk to health from food storage and food handling premises could probably be greater than any other source of infection. Your Inspectors keep a vigilant watch on all food premises, but particularly so on those premises wherever increasing numbers of the public consume food and drink.

Refuse collection and disposal have been the subject of two separate Ministerial Working Party Reports, and improved standards must be the aim of all local authorities. Attempts at economies have always reflected a lowering of standards but if improved working conditions and the prevention of nuisance is demanded expenditure must necessarily be higher.

The number of special collections of bulky, surplus and unwanted household goods by the refuse collecting teams has increased, and this service is offered without charge. A large volume of material now removed during routine collections is other than normal house refuse. Facilities are available at the Council's two refuse tips for any of the district's householders to dispose of unwanted articles free of charge, but quite frequently we have to clear the many unofficial lay-bys and hedge bottoms of dumped rubbish.

The Housing Act, 1971, increased the amount of grant payable to owners for the improvement of houses in development and intermediate areas from 50% to 75%. Part of this district is in the Erewash Valley intermediate area, and thus the whole district benefits from the increased grants. This has meant a further impetus to the work involved in an increased number of applications. The actual number, and the cost of proposed works, has significantly increased in connection with discretionary grants, in that most applicants now look at their property for all works which may rank for grant, in that grant may also be given towards certain repairs and replacements, and the larger share of the cost may now be met by the approved grant. Unfortunately much wasted time is spent by the Inspectors in explaining to some enquiries why their proposals do not rank for grant. The vague and misleading publicity very often in very general terms, increased the work load of a department already working under pressure.

The Smoke Control Orders declared for the parish of Shipley will make a useful contribution to the improvement in environmental conditions in that area, and have been an exercise which have benefited the staff and will be beneficial when the time is opportune for including other parts of the district.

The body of the report gives some indication of the extent of the work carried out in the multifarious aspects of the protection and the improvement of the environment, and the endeavours to safeguard the public from the effects of unsatisfactory conditions:-

The Local Government Re-organisation Bill causes some concern as to the final effect on the administration of the legislation and services provided in connection with environmental health. No greater effort can be made than that at present operating by your staff, but perhaps the greater resources available to the larger unit will mean an increased efficiency of the machinery and equipment already available and the acquisition of additional modern plant.

I am pleased to report that I have received the complete co-operation of other officers of the Council, particularly those employed in the Public Health Department. I am indebted to the members of the Council for their understanding of the difficulties experienced in the Department's endeavours to meet the requirements of the many Acts, Regulations and Orders, continually added to by government decree, and for the Public Health Committee's appreciation of the effort put into this work.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H.D.Stanworth

Chief Public Health Inspector

SCAVENGING

The whole of the Council's district is covered by the direct labour schemes for the collection of house refuse, the emptying of pail closets, and the emptying of cesspools and septic tanks. All the services are under the supervision of the general foreman.

The fifteen refuse collectors on the Duffield, Kilburn and Smalley teams, operate an incentive bonus scheme. The Local Authorities Management Services and Computer Committee are in the process of preparing schemes for the Council's consideration for the introduction of bonus schemes for all the workmen employed on scavenging.

House Refuse Collection

The district is divided into five areas for the purpose of house refuse collection. One driver-loader and four collectors work in the parishes of Duffield and Quarndon. One driver-loader and one collector clear the scattered Western Parishes, and this lorry and the Duffield lorry are garaged at the Duffield depot. Two teams, each consisting of a driver-loader and four collectors, work from the Kilburn depot and collect from the parishes of Holbrook, Horsley, Kilburn, Denby, Horsley Woodhouse, Smalley, Mapperley and Shipley, the number of premises being almost equally divided between the two teams. The northern parishes have a number of steep and narrow roads necessitating the use of a smaller vehicle, and this makes it difficult to divide into two parts. For this reason two lorries, manned by two driver-loaders and seven collectors, work from the Crich depot, but some interchange of duties takes place because certain of these men help out with cesspool emptying during most weeks. The foreman driver-loader at Crich also does extremely useful work of maintenance on all the vehicles. Three of the collectors are reserve drivers and yet the position becomes difficult at times when a number of drivers may be absent due to sickness and holidays.

The total labour force of 26 men on this collection have six lorries in constant use, working from the depots at Crich, Kilburn and Duffield, and one spare vehicle is kept licensed for use in the event of breakdown or repair and maintenance on other vehicles.

Considering the type of work involved and the almost continual running of mechanical parts, these vehicles last fairly well, but some of this Council's lorries will have to be phased out sooner than has been the practice. All the vehicles will have to be tested and plated, under the Goods Vehicles (Plating & Testing) (Amendment) Regulations, 1971, before the 31st October, 1973, and it would be inadvisable to spend the large sums required to bring some of the older lorries up to the higher legal standard of condition, braking efficiency, etc.

The amount of holiday entitlement combined with absenteeism puts the services under strain from time to time and considerable re-organisation and re-shuffling of the labour force takes place.

Refuse Tips

During the winter months the Duffield, Western Parishes, Kilburn and Smalley lorries deliver refuse to the tip at Darley Abbey, and the refuse from the northern area is tipped at the tip off Inns Lane, South Wingfield. These tips are owned by the Council, and in addition we pay small rents for land at Sandy Lane, Horsley, and tipping rights at Hilt's Quarry, Crich, which we retain as temporary tips to meet emergencies. During the summer months all house refuse is delivered to the South Wingfield tip. The Darley Abbey tip is outside the area and in close proximity to good residential properties, and in order to remove all suspicion of nuisance the tip face is thoroughly sealed at the end of March and house refuse tipping discontinues until the beginning of October. By agreement, the Derby County Borough Council uses the Darley Abbey tip for disposing of some road sweepings.

Both South Wingfield and Darley Abbey tips are available to all householders in the district to dispose of any waste or unwanted material or articles in accordance with the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, and arrangements can be made through the Public Health Department for access to the tips at any time.

Moves were started to obtain tipping rights at a disused sand and gravel quarry at Mugginton, but the negotiations have been prolonged by the uncertainty of the future needs of whichever authority is responsible for refuse disposal following local government re-organisation.

The Council purchased a Bray 540 Shovel during the year, and because this is also occasionally used for handling material at the sewage disposal works the Massey-Ferguson and old Fordson Major are also pressed into use.

Pail Closet and Cesspool Emptying

A driver-loader and one loader are employed on each Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, on the emptying of all pail closets in the district for which they are paid an incentive bonus if completing the work within three days, so as to allow of additional time during the remainder of the week for cesspool and septic tank emptyings. The second cesspool emptying vehicle has to be manned by a driver and loader borrowed from the Crich refuse collecting teams towards the end of each week in order to deal with all the work of emptying cesspools and septic tanks, and very frequently overtime has to be worked on this service.

Cost of Scavenging

The gross cost of the collection and disposal of house refuse and of pail closet emptying for the year ended the 31st March, 1972, was £53,998. An income of £905 from refuse tipping fees, trade charges, etc., gives a nett expenditure of £53,093, the equivalent of a rate of 6.25p in the pound.

The cost of this service per 1,000 population was £2,139.98 and per 1,000 premises was £5,808.66.

In previous years this costing has included cesspool emptying, but because of the classification of items of income and expenditure used by the Department of the Environment and the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants cesspool emptying figures are excluded from Refuse Collection and Disposal and separated as a charge under sewerage and sewage disposal.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The enforcement of regulations involving inspection and service of notice, is still an essential part of the Public Health Inspectors' work. However, a greater emphasis is being placed on the need for increased education, and the important part played by the Inspector has led to a number of courses dealing specifically with the role he plays and the use of technique including visual aids.

A large number of films are available, for purchase or hire from several libraries and private firms, and this Department is fortunate in having projection equipment available on loan from the County Council.

Every request for lectures and talks from schools and corporate bodies, is satisfied to the extent that the duration, subject, and material to be used is usually discussed with the organiser. Certain colleges and schools also have the advantage of a series of lectures, forming a course on specific subjects, sometimes leading to a certificate, such as in food hygiene.

In addition to the talks given to classes and meetings, your Inspectors are almost daily doing an exercise in health education. During the course of normal duties, management, foremen, and operators in many trades and industries have occasion to converse with Public Health Inspectors, and at that time an interchange of knowledge and experience can lead to an increased awareness of the difficulties and possible improvements.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Slaughterhouses

At the end of 1971 there were six licensed slaughterhouses in the district, one of which has not been used since 1963, and another since 1969. Of the others one deals with pigs only and is also a bacon and pork factory, one kills for the occupier's own retail trade and also for the wholesale trade, and the other two deal with animals for their own retail trade.

Meat Inspection

The Public Health Inspectors carried out 100% inspection of all classes of animals killed in the district for human consumption.

The present arrangements for times of slaughtering are operating satisfactorily and it has not been necessary to exercise official control over hours of slaughtering by making any control orders. The inspections at the slaughterhouse at Crich have necessitated some overtime by the Inspectors, and a number of additional visits are made necessary by the regular frequent killing of sheep for the Mohammedan meat trade.

Accounts totalling £620.28 were submitted to the occupiers of slaughterhouses for the fees chargeable for inspections carried out during the year, which re-coups the Council in part for the time spent by Public Health Inspectors on meat inspection. The table on Page 27 indicates just how many visits a year have to be made in order to carry out this duty.

The regulations in force allowing for Meat Inspection charges were amended on the 16th August, 1971, by the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1971. The Council decided to implement the revised charges with effect from the 1st January 1972, the charges were as follows:

<u>Type of Animals</u>	<u>Previous Rates</u>	<u>New Rates</u>
Horses or bovine animals other than calves.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.	18p.
Calves and pigs.	4p.	5p.
Sheep, lambs or goats.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.	4p.

TOTALS FOR 1971

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part

	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Bullocks</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	1	324	278	1196	4	10676	4693	
Number Inspected	1	324	278	1196	4	10676	4693	
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	69	1	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	30	130	212	-	3249	68	
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	9.26	46.77	17.72	-	31.07	1.48	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2*	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	
<u>Cysticercosis</u>								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

*It is very well worth noting that out of a total of 17,172 carcasses (cattle, calves, sheep and pigs) examined during 1971 only 2 pigs were found to be partially affected by Tuberculosis. The advantage now to the community of eliminating Tuberculosis from cattle and in the main, pigs, cannot be over-emphasised.

The following is a list of meat and other foodstuffs found to be unsound or diseased and voluntarily surrendered :

<u>Bullocks</u>	1 part carcase (weight 6 lbs.) 24 livers 4 part livers 1 spleen
<u>Cows</u>	1 part carcase (weight 19 lbs.) 1 set of offal complete 120 livers 6 part livers 1 spleen 1 kidney
<u>Heifers</u>	1 head 196 livers 10 part livers 1 set of lungs 2 spleen 1 heart 1 skirt
<u>Sheep and lambs</u>	69 carcasses and all organs (carcase weights 2193 lbs.) 11 part carcasses (weights 170 lbs.) 3197 plucks 41 livers 1 set lungs
<u>Pigs</u>	1 carcase (weight 67 lbs.) 3 part carcasses (weights 42 lbs.) 6 heads 38 plucks 18 sets lungs 5 livers

The approximate total weight of meat and offal surrendered at the slaughterhouses was 10 tons 16 cwts 18 lbs made up of 1 ton 2 cwts 33 lbs of carcase meat and 9 tons 13 cwts 97 lbs of offal. (liver, lungs, heart, spleen, intestines).

Disposal of Unsound Food

All diseased and unsound meat and offal is removed to authorised premises for sterilisation and all knacker meat sold for pets' meat is sterilised before sale.

Other unsound foods are disposed of on the refuse tips under supervision where several loads of material immediately cover it.

On the 1st November, 1969, the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations, 1969, came into operation which requires that all unfit and unsound food must be sterilised before re-sale, for purposes other than human consumption.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

(a) Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The duty of sampling milk and other foods for the purposes of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, falls upon the County Council, and I am indebted to Mr. J. Markland, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., County Analyst, for the following report:

95 samples, including 45 Milks, were taken in this area.

One Channel Island Milk was deficient in Fat. A formal sample is to be taken.

One Cherry Flavour Soft Drink contained an excessive amount of saccharin. Further samples are to be taken.

(b) During the year no new registration for the manufacture of meat products etc., were made. One premise previously registered has had their registration withdrawn as all meat products are now manufactured at his father's business in an adjoining district.

At the end of the year a total of 13 premises remained registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 8 in connection with the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meats intended for sale and 5 fish friers.

(c) Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, two new registrations were made during the year. One for the sale of ice-cream only making a total of 90 premises registered (2 premises previously registered closed down their businesses), the other registration was for a third manufacturer this makes a total of three premises now registered for manufacture and sale in the district,

During the summer months, seven samples of ice cream manufactured in the district were taken as a check on cleanliness and efficiency of manufacture. In addition, two suspected cases of food poisoning in children associated with the eating of ice lollies was investigated in detail and samples for both chemical and bacteriological purposes were taken.

The results are shown in the table below:

Type of Ice-Cream	Bacteriological Grade Results				Chemical Analysis		Total
	I	II	III	IV	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	
Manufactured in District	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Nationally Produced	1	-	-	-	-	6	7
Total	8	-	-	-	-	6	14

The Bacteriological results are graded I, II, III or IV according to a presumptive standard set by the Department of Health and Social Services.

Grade I is considered Entirely satisfactory
Grade II ditto Fair
Grade III ditto Unsatisfactory
Grade IV ditto Very unsatisfactory

Should results continually stay in either III or IV grades investigations take place to identify the reasons for "failures", very often poor sterilisation techniques or bad personal hygiene can be the causes. Arising out of this regular sampling, there is built up a spirit of co-operation between manufacturer and District Public Health Inspector and attempts are always made to eliminate any cause for a drop in quality below Grade I. It is considered very creditable to record that over the past 8 years when regular sampling was started only on two occasions in 1964 (the first year of sampling) was any locally made ice-cream found to be in anything but Grade I category when in fact 2 samples were in Grade II.

(d) Food not of the nature, or substance, or quality demanded.

Seven separate consumer complaints were brought to the Department's notice during the year and these are detailed below:

<u>Ref.No.</u>	<u>Food complained of.</u>	<u>Nature of complaint/or foreign body</u>
1971/1	Loaf of bread.	Piece of string 3" long.
1971/2	Packet of cereals.	Piece of copper $\frac{5}{8}$ " x $\frac{3}{8}$ ".
1971/3	Tin of salmon.	Glass in salmon.
1971/4	Pint Bottle of Milk.	Brown discolouration at bottom of bottle.
1971/5	Pint Bottle of Milk.	Brown discolouration half way up the inside of the bottle.
1971/6	Loaf of Bread.	Fly embedded in two slices of bread.
1971/7	Ice-Cream.	Queer taste in ice-cream.

Detailed investigations were carried out on all complaints including public analyst reports on Ref. No. 1971/3/6 and 7.

Official cautions were issued to the Bakery involved in 1971/1 and the dairy involved in 1971/4 and 5 stating that in the event of similar complaints being received the Council would be obliged to seriously consider taking legal proceedings.

The piece of copper in the packet of cereals Ref. 1971/2 could not be identified by the manufacturers and did in fact activate their electronic metal detector, as there was sufficient doubt as to when the metal gained access to the packet no further action was taken except to report fully to the complainant as to the precautions taken by the firm concerned.

The glass in the salmon Ref. 1971/3 was identified by the Public Analyst as "the glass like fragments, were harmless crystals of magnesium ammonium pyrophosphate. This would not be harmful." The complainant was notified and the matter closed.

The complaint of the fly in the loaf of bread, of 1971/6, could well have been the subject of court proceedings except for the fact that on investigating in detail doubts arose by the complainant as to which of the two bakeries had supplied the bread. It was decided to notify both bakeries concerned and the matter was then closed.

The complaint of queer tasting ice-cream, Ref. No. 1971/7 was investigated by the Department both by sampling the ice-cream, the raw products and even the sterilising liquid used for all the equipment. No satisfactory explanation, or similar taste was observed or recorded, and samples since that date have revealed no further cause for a similar complaint.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1959

Brucellosis

Since the inception of routine milk sampling several years ago from farms where Raw Milk is bottled considerable progress has been made in that in 1971 only two farms were found to have animals with *Brucella Abortus* out of a total of eleven farms sampled.

At the end of the year this position was further changed in that one farmer cancelled his licence to be a producer/retailer and the one cow infected with *Brucella Abortus* on another farm was slaughtered.

Milk Sampling Figures for the Year.

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Total number taken</u>	<u>Ring Test</u>		<u>Cultural Test</u>		<u>Guinea Pig Test</u>	
		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Bottle	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Herd	27	2	25	-	2	2	-
Group	17	7	10	1	6	2	-
Individual	10	6	4	2	4	-	-
Total	55	15	40	3	12	4	-

No. of infected cows (a) sent for slaughter 1

(b) isolated on farm 1 whole herd (Producer/Dealer's licence now cancelled).

No new cases of infection starting up on farms being regularly sampled came to light.

In Circular 1/72 issued by the Ministry of Health advising what to include in the Annual Report he requested in paragraph 9 (b) details of food premises in different trade categories. This is included in the following table:

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970

<u>Trade Category</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
Hotels and Boarding Houses	4
Public Houses and Clubs	69
Restaurants	3
Cafes and Snack Bars	6
Works Canteens	11
School Canteens	21
Hospitals	1
General Stores	61
Grocers	12
Greengrocers	4
Butchers	12
Fish Friers and Fishmongers	5
Bakehouses	1
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	3
Residential Homes	4
National Food Manufacturers	1
Total	218

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970

The general standard of hygiene in food premises throughout the district is reasonably satisfactory, but from time to time minor defects and sub-standard conditions are pointed out to the occupiers of premises as a result of routine inspections. No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

Applications for new food premises are scrutinised at the time of submission under the Building Regulations or for planning approval. This is often the means of obtaining an improved layout and the proper installation of all the required facilities for correct handling of food, the cleansing of utensils and the personal cleanliness of the food handlers.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

One new premises was licensed during the year for a new underground installation of 1,000 gallons for use with the County Council's recently opened Work's Department at Prospect Road, Kilburn.

Several private underground tanks were put out of commission during the year 1971, 55 premises were licensed to store petroleum spirit and the total capacity was 195,850 gallons plus 2,210 gallons at five separate "can st

No notifications of leakage or spillage were received during the year and the usual routine inspection of each premises was carried out prior to relicensing for the current year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

During 1971 1 new caravan site licence was issued, involving 1 caravan and one site which had previously been licensed for one caravan was removed from the register on the expiration of a limited permission.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960 SITE LICENCES GRANTED

The following table sets out the number of site licences in force at the end of 1971, parish by parish :

<u>Parishes</u>	<u>Permanent Residential</u>		<u>Holiday Season</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No. of Sites</u>	<u>No. of Caravans</u>	<u>No. of Sites</u>	<u>No. of Caravans</u>	<u>No. of Sites</u>	<u>No. of Caravans</u>
Alderwasley*	9	165	2	34	11	199
Crich	5	7	-	-	5	7
Dethick, Lea and Holloway*	1	7	3	5	4	12
Denby	1	2	-	-	1	2
Hazelwood*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holbrook	2	2	-	-	2	2
Horsley	1	1	-	-	1	1
Horsley Woodhouse	1	1	-	-	1	1
Kilburn	4	5	-	-	4	5
Kirk Langley	1	2	-	-	1	2
Mackworth	4	4	-	-	4	4
Mapperley	1	1	-	-	1	1
Pentrich	1	1	-	-	1	1
Shipley	1	1	-	-	1	1
Shottle	1	1	-	-	1	1
Smalley*	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Wingfield*	2	5	-	-	2	5
Weston Underwood	2	2	-	-	2	2
Total	37	207	5	39	42	246

*NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE ARE:

Two sites in Alderwasley parish, two sites in Dethick, Lea and Holloway parish, one site in Hazelwood parish, one site in Smalley parish and one site in South Wingfield parish which are licensed by the Caravan Club for not more than 5 caravans to stays of not more than 28 days duration and for use by members only.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following table gives details of the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1971.

<u>Properties other than sewers</u>	<u>TYPE OF PROPERTY</u>	
	<u>Non</u> <u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	9679	463
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	363	20
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	291	19
	103	12
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	57	3
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	54	2
	32	1

Sewer Treatment

For the first time for many years, no actual test-baiting of the Council's sewerage system was carried out. Many reasons for this could be given, but the main cause was the critical shortage of workmen to assist with the field work.

Bearing in mind the small number of takes in 1970 of 3.03% out of 132 manholes tested, it is not considered to miss one year will have any lasting consequences.

Plans are already in hand to test-bait certain areas, particularly where old sewerage systems exist, early in spring 1972.

HOUSING ACTS, 1957-1969

General Housing

The following is a summary of the information submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government as to certain aspects of the Department's work during 1971, under the Housing Acts and the Public Health Act, 1936.

(A) REPAIR - HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of houses rendered fit after service of notices :

	<u>Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1957</u>		<u>Public Health and similar Local Acts</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
(a) By owner	4	7	2	-	6	7
(b) By Local Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	7	2	-	6	7

(B) BEYOND REPAIR - HOUSING ACT, 1957

(a) INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

Number of 1. undertakings accepted (Section 16)	5
2. closing orders made (Section 17)	8
3. demolition orders made (Section 17)	1
4. closing orders made (Section 18)	Nil
5. demolition order revoked (Section 24)	Nil
6. closing order determined (Section 27)	1
7. closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (Section 28)	Nil
8. houses demolished following demolition orders	3
9. numbers of people displaced (a) individuals	18
(b) families	7

(b) CLEARANCE AREAS

Represented during year :

1. Number of areas	1
2. Houses unfit for human habitation	4
3. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil
4. Houses on land acquired under 43 (2)	Nil
5. Numbers of people to be displaced	
(a) individuals	12
(b) families	3
6. Houses demolished by Local Authorities or Owners	
(a) unfit	Nil
(b) others	Nil
7. Numbers of people displaced (a) individuals	Nil
(b) families	Nil

(C) IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES(1) Standard and Higher Standard

	<u>Owner/Occupiers</u> <u>To 5 Point Standard</u>	<u>Tenanted</u> <u>To 5 Point Standard</u>
1. Number of applications received	55	17
" " " approved	55	17
" " " refused	-	-
2. Number of dwellings improved	46	28

3. Amount paid in grants	£15,267	
4. Average grants per house	£206.31	
5. Number of amenities provided	fixed bath or shower	56
	wash-hand basin	58
	sink	29
	hot water supply (to 3 fittings)	47
	hot water supply (to 1/2 fittings)	19
	water closet (1) within dwelling	71
	(2) accessible from dwelling	-
6. <u>Higher Limit Grants</u>	Total number of Grants	23
Additional grant aided works	new bathroom	14
	piped water for first time	1
	septic tank or cesspool	7

(2) Discretionary

	<u>Owner/Occupiers</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>
1. Number of applications received	35	11
2. " " " approved	35	11
3. " " " refused	-	-
4. " " " approved at lower than maximum	-	-
5. Number of dwellings improved	15	11

6. Amount paid in grants	£12,816
7. Average grant per house	£492.92

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Below are given the total number of Improvement Grants completed and yearly amounts paid by this authority since their inception in 1949. These grants were all Discretionary Improvement Grants until the Housing Repair and Housing Act, 1959 when Standard Improvement Grants were first authorised, these were supplemented in 1964 by the Higher Standard Grant.

The grant structure was completely revised by the Housing Act 1969 allowing maximum grants of Standard £200, Higher Standard £450 and Discretionary of £1,000.

Discretionary Grants

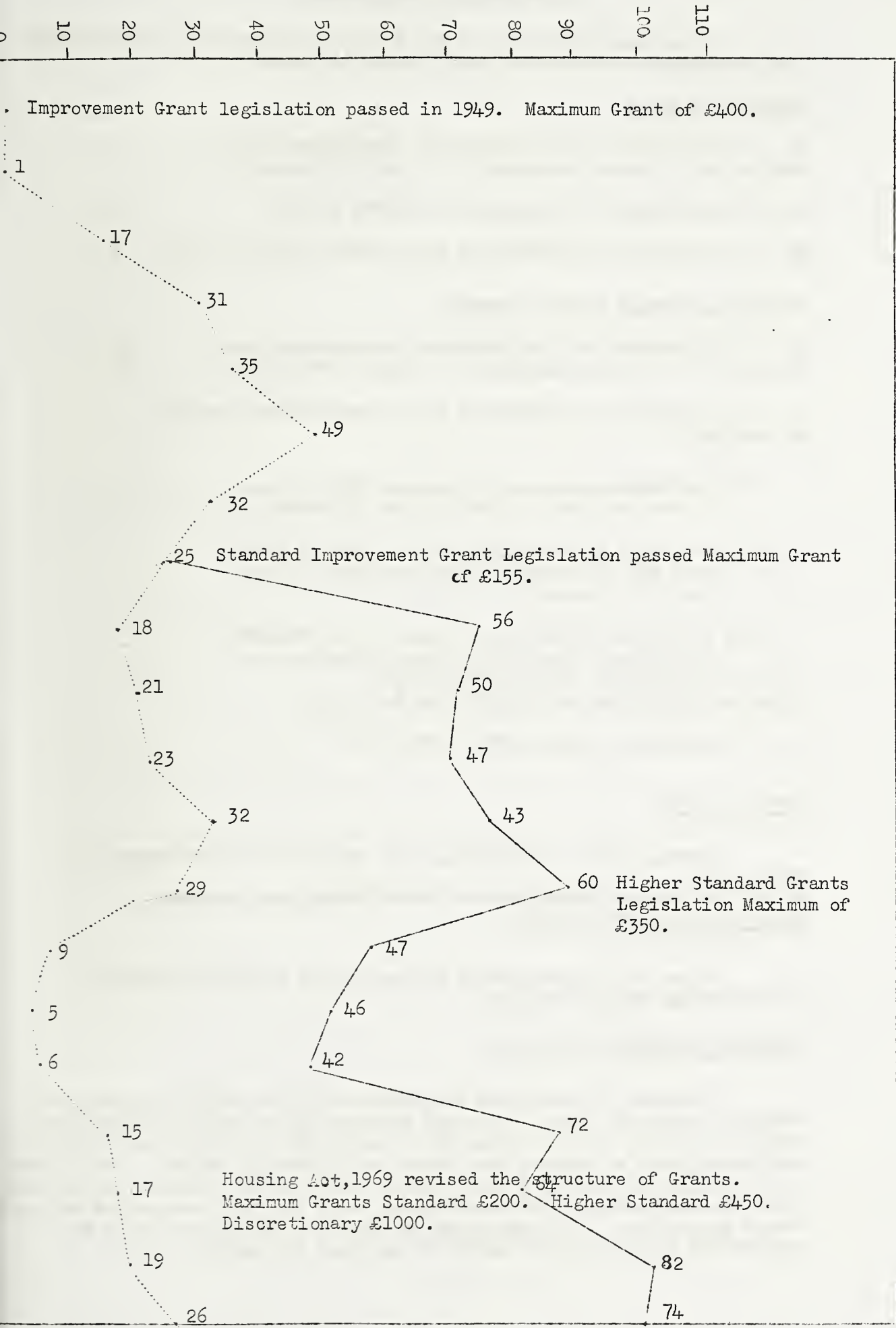
<u>Year</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u> £
1952	1	125
1953	1	100
1954	17	3,375
1955	31	4,292
1956	35	5,582
1957	49	8,007
1958	32	4,276
1959	25	3,094
1960	18	3,627
1961	21	4,076
1962	23	4,764
1963	32	7,296
1964	29	5,477
1965	9	2,974
1966	5	1,332
1967	6	1,944
1968	15	4,205
1969	17	5,678
1970	19	6,672
1971	26	12,816
Total	411	89,712

STANDARD GRANTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total No. of Ordinary Standard and Higher Standard Grants</u>	<u>Higher Standard Grant only (Housing Act, 1964)</u>	<u>Amount £</u>
1959	1	-	105
1960	56	-	5,704
1961	50	-	5,107
1962	47	-	4,519
1963	43	-	4,475
1964	60	-	5,448
1965	47	8	7,775
1966	46	12	6,884
1967	42	8	6,154
1968	72	15	10,491
1969	64	16	9,225
1970	82	21	13,028
1971	74	23	15,267
Total	684	103	94,182

Because of the important contribution that Improvement Grants have made to the overall stock of properties in the district a graph has been prepared showing in visual form how the number of grants over the years have risen and fallen.

Total number of Grants



Housing Act 1971 allowed 75% grants (Redevelopment Area) increasing the maxima to £300. £675. £1500.

..... No. of Discretionary Grants
———— No. of Standard and Higher Standard Grants.
40.

HOUSING ACT, 1969 - PART III

Qualification Certificates

Below are detailed the total number of Qualification Certificates and Provisional Certificates issued during the year.

Improvement Cases

No. of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44 (2) under consideration at end of the year.	6
No. of certificates of provisional approved issued.	13
No. of qualification certificates issued under Section 46 (3)	7

Standard amenities already provided

No. of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44 (1) under consideration at end of the year.	20
---	----

No. of qualification certificates issued under Section 45 (2) in respect of:

(i) dwellings with rateable value of £90 or more in Greater London or £60 or more elsewhere	4
---	---

(ii) dwellings with rateable value of £60 to less than £90 in Greater London or of £40 to less than £60 elsewhere.	-
--	---

(iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £60 in Greater London or less than £40 elsewhere.	-
--	---

No. of qualification certificates refused	7
---	---

Exemption for low-income tenants from Section 54

No. of certificates issued under Section 55.	-
--	---

RENT ACT, 1957

During 1971 no applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair.

No applications for cancellation of Certificates were received.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

There are 14 scrap metal dealers on the register required to be kept by the local authority.

THE NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

A number of complaints regarding noise from several sources were received during the year. A proven nuisance can be dealt with under the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, but the interpretation of what constitutes a nuisance from noise is difficult to define. The effect on one complainant is not usually taken to be a public nuisance, and in such cases the only advice which can be given is to resort to common law and apply for an injunction. The Inspectors do, however, very often obtain an improvement by the informal action of approach and advice.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following table is a copy of the information required by the Secretary of State for Employment in connection with factory premises.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities Authorities.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	74	27	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	79	27	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want. of Cleanliness (S.1).	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Outwork (Section 133)

Nature of Work

No. of Outworkers

Wearing apparel

20

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Number of Contraventions found</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Number of Contraventions found</u>
4	Cleanliness 5	13	Sitting facilities -
5	Overcrowding -	14	Seats (Sedentary workers) -
6.	Temperature 1	15	Eating facilities -
7.	Ventilation -	16	Floors, passage & stairs 3
8.	Lighting 2	17	Fencing, exposed parts machinery -
9.	Sanitary Conveniences 4	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery. -
10.	Washing facilities 4	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery -
11.	Supply of Drinking water -	23	Prohibition of heavy work. -
12.	Clothing accommodation -	24	First aid 4
			Other matters -
			Total 23

Registration and Inspection

Only two new notifications to register were received in 1971, both only being sent in after being reminded of their responsibilities to register. One can only surmise that in a larger authority where changes of occupancy and new buildings being completed are not known to the District Public Health Inspector that since the impetus of 1963 and 1964 much under registration and out of date facts are on record.

The number of "general inspections" is down again this year, mainly as a result of additional other environmental health duties now on the statute book. The Housing Act, 1969 with its Qualification Certificate procedure has taken up a lot of time previously available for Offices and Shops legislation and in addition with the Housing Act, 1971 being applicable to this

Authority, the 75% improvement grants are certainly bringing in the work on improvements generally. No doubt as the 23rd June, 1974, is reached this amount of work will no doubt lessen.

Operation of the general provisions of the Act

All sections 4-19 and 23 and 24 were in the main complied with.

(a) Section 4 Cleanliness

This still gives the most problems as redecoration of parts of shops and office not open to the public appears now to be left until the Inspector suggests it is due for renewal. In the majority of food premises this is complied with far easier as the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 insist on clean premises selling clean food and also health education lectures on food hygiene are always being promoted before staff welfare of the Offices and Shops Act is ever mentioned.

(b) Section 8 Lighting

At public houses and eating establishments the subdued lighting now met with is often extended to bar service areas, with the consequent risk to staff from falls and injuries. If there is a way round this to insist on better lighting in these areas this authority has not yet got over the problem.

(c) Sections 17-19 Dangerous Machines

In the letter from the Department of Employment forwarded with copies of OSR 14 mention was made of the leaflet "The safe use of Food Slicing Machines" (SHW 14). A look back at my narrative report for 1970 reveals that a copy of this booklet plus covering letter was sent to all premises using slicing equipment in September 1970. Visits during 1971 have proved the usefulness of this booklet and at several premises the old type bacon slicing hand operated machine has been changed for a new, properly guarded gravity feed slicer.

Accidents

No notifications of any accidents were received during the year that required official recording, it can only be presumed that either the 323 people employed were all extremely careful, considerate and lucky, or that the need for notifications of accidents has still not been appreciated by employers.

One notification of an accident on a registered premises was received, but could not be classified as the person who broke his leg was a visitor in a catering establishment open to the public.

L.A. Circulars

I would like to thank those responsible for the revised "General Guide" booklet, the revised Index (2nd revision) and in addition would comment that the Health and Safety at Work Booklet 35 deserves far more publicity than it has yet received. A suggestion is that funds should be made available for all newly registered premises to be supplied with a copy at the first visit by an Inspector.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

In addition to the visits and inspections indicated in other tables in the report, the following information is given as to several other types of premises during 1971.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of Inspectio</u>
Bakehouses	1	2
(a) Manufacturers	3	14
Ice-Cream Premises		
(b) Dealers only	91	28
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausage or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	14	15
All food premises (including above)	217	102
Slaughterhouses (Private)	6	780
Knacker's Yards	1	5
Factories and Workplaces	79	27
Outworkers	20	-
Caravan Sites	42	40

WATER SUPPLIES

The following table summarises the results of private supply samples submitted for bacteriological examination:

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Treated	2	2	-
Untreated	1	1	-
Total	3	3	-

WATER SUPPLIES

The following observations as to water supplies have been received from Mr. I.G. Edwards, the Engineer and General Manager of the South Derbyshire Water Board.

- (a) The water supply to the area has been adequate in quantity and generally satisfactory in quality.
- (b) Regular examination is made of both raw and treated water. A total of 128 bacteriological, 4 chemical and 127 partial chemical samples were taken during the year, both at the works and from various points in the Rural District. Of the 128 bacteriological samples, 4 indicated the presence of coliforms. Further check samples indicated coliform-free waters.

The supply to the parishes of Mackworth and Quarndon is derived from infiltration tunnels and the River Derwent at Little Eaton, together with a treated ~~water~~ supply received from the Homesford Treatment Works and the Derwent Valley Water Board.

The remainder of the Belper Rural District is supplied mainly with water received from the Derwent Valley Water Board. This water was not fluoridated during 1971.

- (c) None of the water as supplied to the consumer in this area is liable to plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.
- (e) The number of dwelling houses, houses and shops, and the estimated population is shown on the attached list. I have no record as to the number of supplies by means of standpipes.

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD

BELPER RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings Supplied</u>
Alderwasley	11
Ashleyhay	1
Crich	1,010
Denby	666
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	389
Duffield	1,603
Hazelwood	92
Holbrook	635
Horsley	224
Horsley Woodhouse	448
Idridgehay	68
Kedleston	12
Kilburn	866
Kirk Langley	155
Mackworth	50
Mapperley	110
Pentrich	60
Quarndon	201
Ravensdale Park	2
Shipley	252
Shottle	45
Smalley	640
South Wingfield	540
Turnditch	87
Weston Underwood	70
Windley	45
Total	<u>8,282</u>

Estimated Population Supplied

23,023

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

- (a) The following schemes were completed during 1971:-
- (1) The Horsley Flood Alleviation Scheme.
 - (2) The Quarndon Scheme, draining all flows to the Derby County Borough Council drainage system was completed and the existing Quarndon Sewage Disposal Works taken out of use in February, 1971.
 - (3) The re-laying of 6" diameter sewers at the rear of properties in Heanor Road, Smalley.
 - (4) Shipley Village pumping station and sewers were completed and the flow turned into the Borough of Ilkeston's sewerage system.
- (b) The following schemes were in progress or in course of preparation during 1971:-
- (1) Pentrich Sewerage Scheme was commenced and a substantial proportion of the sewers were completed by the end of the year.
 - (2) A contract for extensions to the Kirk Langley Sewage Disposal Works was let in December with a view to work being commenced in January 1972 - contract value £27,631.29.
 - (3) A contract for the Eastern Parishes Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Scheme was accepted in the sum of £718,321.44. Work commenced on both sewer laying and the sewage disposal works in November 1971, to be completed by August 1973.
 - (4) The joint scheme with Heanor U.D.C. for the laying of a culvert in the watercourse on the boundary of the two districts was prepared and tenders invited for work to commence early 1972.
 - (5) The scheme for the re-laying of foul sewers within the Heanor Gate Industrial area was prepared with a view to work commencing early 1972.
 - (6) Schemes are in hand for (a) extensions to Fritchley Sewage Disposal Works and (b) the abandonment of the Mapperley Sewage Disposal Works, which involves the installation of a package type treatment plant.
 - (7) The result of the Inquiry into the Compulsory Purchase Order for the works and pumping station site at South Wingfield was received during 1971 and work is now in hand for preparing the scheme and contract documents for the invitation of tenders.
- (c) Development is still restricted in many parishes due to the lack of adequate sewage disposal facilities but the Eastern Parishes and Kirk Langley schemes at present under construction will relieve the problem in these areas.

The schemes in hand at Fritchley, Mapperley and South Wingfield will not be completed until 1973 and until this time restrictions on development will continue in the areas draining to these works.

DRAINAGE

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Estimated Population Involved</u>
No. of houses connected to sewers	7,990	20,000
No. of houses not connected to sewers	1,151	4,810
No. of connections made during the year:		
(a) existing houses	12	
(b) new houses	132	
(c) other premises	1 church hall.	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's	20	

